

our friends will follow. They wait to learn how we are treated.

Gen. Ashley—I have no authority to act, but you may be sure that you will not be returned to your masters for twenty-four hours.

At this, about 200 volunteers, who had gathered about, from various regiments, and all parties present, clapped their hands and cheered, showing the sentiment of the soldiers. Gen. Ashley then examined the eight separately, and seemed to understand their situation, and to feel as with one of their number, an old Methodist class-leader, who said that they were like the children of Israel in Egypt, they knew that deliverance was "giving to come," but how, was not so clear. But the war was something toward it. They had awaited quietly since September, "when we made up our minds that the North was too strong for the South."

"Who are 'we'?" asked Gen. Ashley.

"Masters and slaves, both," was the reply.

The next day, according to their prophecy, 40 or 50 more came into camp; and these "Volunteer Virginians" continued coming, until Gen. Ashley left. An examination of these confirmed the conclusions respecting the knowledge of the negroes that something was going on which might come to their good, and they determined to seize the opportunity.

INTRENCHMENTS NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

This morning 30 men were detailed from each company of the Massachusetts 5th, Michigan, Zouaves, and Pennsylvania 5th, making 1,200 to throw up intrenchments to the right of the Massachusetts 5th, about a mile from Alexandria. The cause of this sudden movement was the intelligence that Gen. Lee was approaching in force. The men fear that the report is untrue. The rank and file officers are alike eager for a fight. They prefer it now, and ask where they are. "Let them come!" is the universal sentiment of the regulars, volunteers and militia. Gen. McDowell ordered a full list to be made out of the men in each regiment fit for duty, on leave, in the hospital.

THE BEEF CONTRACT.

The bids for the great beef contract, offered to-day, range from \$3.90 per 100 lbs. to \$8.30. The lowest bid was from Hugh Maher of Chicago.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Wm. S. Wood of New-York, appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, enters on his duties June 1st.

SUFFERING OF THE REBELS.

It is said that with the 3,000 troops near Fairfax Court-House, there are 1,000 negroes, in the capacity of servants and laborers. Provisions are scarce, and the privation falls first upon the slaves. The detachment is already separated, and are procuring food and forage from plantation houses.

THE DEPARTURE OF CARL SCHURZ FOR SPAIN.

The announcement of the departure of Carl Schurz to his diplomatic post at Madrid, which was telegraphed yesterday in abrupt terms, makes some explanation necessary. His sudden departure was in consequence of the peculiar condition of our relations with the Spanish Court, which may need the speedy presence of a diplomatic representative.

ABSENCE OF MR. VAN WYCK.

The Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, who has been for the last four weeks industrious and indefatigable in attending to the correspondence of the soldiers, has returned to New-York for a brief visit. His absence has been much regretted by the soldiers, to whom he has been of such essential service.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Col. D. P. Tyler of Connecticut has been appointed a Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. S. Sherman, late of the U. S. Army, and brother of John Sherman of Ohio, is appointed a Colonel in the regular army.

VACANCIES AT WEST POINT.

Gen. Foot of Vermont will introduce a bill at the extra session authorizing the President to fill all existing vacancies at West Point by nominations at large. This is in anticipation of a permanent increase of the regular army.

A CONTRACTOR IN TROUBLE.

Charges have been filed with Secretary Cameron, representing that one of the largest contractors employed by the Quartermaster-General of Philadelphia, in the service of the Government, shipped a cargo of salt-peter and brimstone to South Carolina after her secession; attempted twice to send a large quantity of camp kettles to the Rebel army, which were stopped by the Government; was watched by the Mayor of Philadelphia on suspicion of being in league with an agent of South Carolina, and was only saved from the indignation of the people by the interposition of the authorities, and the publication of a card, denying his complicity.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Wm. D. Massey of Alexandria, Va.; James M. Boerman of Parkersburg, Va.; John Schleigle of Hagerstown, Md., and David P. Purrington of Coldwater, Mich.

THE GUN-BOATS.

The specifications for the gun-boats are in the Public Printer's hands, who should have issued them this morning. There will be three classes, ranging from 500 to 1,000 tons; the smallest class to carry 11-inch guns and two 32-pounders; the largest four 32-pounders, and to be in plan a repetition of the Ironclads. The public service will probably require not less than fifty. At least a hundred builders are here on the quiver.

THE BLOCKADE.

The vessels which have already sailed are sufficient to complete the actual blockade, although the others preparing to sail may be requisite in addition to meet emergencies. The vessels sailed should have all arrived at their destination, and sealed up all the ports.

MILITARY REVIEW.

There was a grand review this afternoon of the 14th (Brooklyn), the 1st German Rifle, 9th, and Garibaldi Guards (New-York), some 4,000 in all, before the President, Secretaries Seward, Cameron, and Smith, Gen. Scott and Gen. Sanford. Gen. Scott was loudly cheered by a large throng. He appeared much pleased with the fine appearance and marching of all the regiments.

A MEMBER OF THE SEVENTH GOING TO UTAH.

A son of F. B. Cutting of New-York has received a commission as Second Lieutenant, and ordered to Utah. He is a member of the 7th Regiment.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SEVENTH.

The President, in a card, thanks the 7th Regiment of New-York for their delightful serenade last night.

OUTRAGES BY THE REBELS.

Accounts of outrages by Fairfax Secessionists

continue coming. They rob farmers of sheep and cattle for camp supplies.

RECENT PRIZES.

The prizes brought to the Navy-Yard yesterday are valued at over \$30,000.

THE \$14,000,000 LOAN.

By the published notice, the bids for a loan of \$14,000,000 were to be opened to-day. As the law restricted the loan to par, with but six per cent interest, the thirty days' notice was given in order to obtain the power to issue Treasury Notes.

SUPPLIES FOR THE RHODE-ISLAND REGIMENT.

The Sea Gull, from Providence, is unloading a cargo for the Rhode Island Regiment, including 160 tons of ice. The schooner left with 125 bushels of fine clams for the Rhode Island boys' annual clam-bake, but they spoiled. The Sea Gull captured a schooner, with supplies for Virginia, on the voyage up the Potomac.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE CAMPS.

The President and Mr. Seward have made a visit to the Old Dominion, inspecting the intrenchments and the camps.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S RECEPTION.

A large and elegant company assembled this evening at the reception of the Secretary of State. In the refined hospitality of the host and hostess, in the taste of arrangements, in costume and quiet polish of demeanor, I have seen nothing superior to it in Washington. What we have lost in boisterous pretension and flashy gentility, by the absence of the Southern element, we have more than made up to us in the improved breeding and polished manners of our present society.

SECRETARY CAMERON AND THE SEVENTH.

After the evening parade of the 7th, Secretary Cameron made a speech, in which he thanked the regiment personally, and on behalf of Government, for their services. He said that they had done all that was required or expected of them, and read an order from the Adjutant-General directing their return at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, to New-York, where they would be mustered out of service. In the course of his remarks Secretary Cameron said, whether the war would be long or short, before it is ended the cause of the rebellion will be blotted out.

JOHN COCHRANE IN VIRGINIA.

John Cochrane visited Virginia to-day and was received by the New-York Eighth with all the honors.

CAMP ANDREW.

The camp of the Massachusetts Fifth is called Camp Andrew from the Governor.

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

An inhabitant of Fairfax Court-House, a Union man, escaped to-day from the rebel forces, by whom he had been held in custody, and brought information to Alexandria of the transportation of five wagon-loads of flour from a mill in the suburbs of the town to the rebel camp. Col. Wilcox sent out a detachment of volunteers under one of his captains to take possession of the mill. This was done without difficulty, and a part of the flour was removed within our lines. The rest will come to-morrow.

THE MAYOR OF ALEXANDRIA, A VIOLENT SECESSIONIST.

Mr. T. M. Cook, of Detroit, with Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the acting Assistant-Adjutant-General of the post at Alexandria, this afternoon visited Mount Vernon. The road was perfectly clear, only three persons being visible on the way thither, and two, evidently rebel scouts, on the way back. Miss Tracy, one of the Trustees of the Mount Vernon Association, was living alone at the Mansion House. She stated that after the false report of the removal of the remains of Washington, she was overwhelmed with letters of inquiry upon the subject.

The morning after the rumor reached her, she opened the gates of the tomb, for the first time in many years, to satisfy herself of the groundlessness of the report. The work of repairing Mount Vernon is progressing. It is interesting to know that Miss Tracy has been assured by both Gen. Scott and Gen. Lee that no troops from either side shall be sent to the vicinity, and that not more than three soldiers shall, at any one time, proceed to Mount Vernon, and then never in uniform or with arms.

A magazine stocked with powder having been discovered in a dell near the camp, the valuable part of it was to-day secured and removed, and the bad exploded.

This afternoon the band of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment saluted Messrs. Kelly and McPherson of that State, who went down to look after the interests of the troops. These gentlemen responded with strong Union and anti-rebel speeches, from a prominent window in the principal street. The citizens listened, but did not applaud.

The steamers now run regularly between Washington and Alexandria.

I am told that notice has been sent from the Rebels to prominent Secessionists in Alexandria, to the effect that the women and children should be removed, as a large force was approaching to attack the town. I still doubt that an attack will be made, or that any considerable battle will take place before the Federal forces approach Richmond. But political expediency may override military prudence, and a starving mob may require a fight to keep up their spirits.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

Lieut. De Nye has been ordered to the steamer Philadelphia. He was lately attached to the Baltimore.

Lieut. T. Scott Fillebrown, who for two years has been in command at Annapolis, has been detached and ordered to the Roanoke, which is commanded by Capt. W. C. Nicholson, to be put in immediate commission.

Eleven steamers are gathered at the Washington Navy-Yard, fitted out with ammunition, stores and guards, for some destination not publicly disclosed.

The difficulties with the New-York 14th Regiment, growing out of the trouble between the State authorities and Union Defense Committee, have been settled, and the regiment will remain here.

Wm. S. Wood of New-York has been appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Hugh Maher of Chicago is the lowest bidder for the great beef contract for the army. He offers to deliver it here for \$4.48.

It has been determined by the Government to give every man, of whatever rank, serving in the army or navy, a diploma on fine parchment paper, signed by the President and heads of Departments.

No proposals for the loan of nearly \$14,000,000, under an act of June last, were opened. There were

offers for the Treasury Notes, but as those for the Bonds were restricted to par and only six per centum allowed, it is not known that there were any bidders.

The thirty days' notice required by law before the power to issue Treasury Notes could accrue expired to-day, and the Department will therefore avail itself of that means of meeting the wants of the Treasury.

Although Ex-Gov. Banks had signified his willingness to accept the office of Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, it was thought best, for reasons of State policy, to confer upon him that of Major-General.

The revocation of the leave of absence of Carl Schurz was solely on account of the desire that the business of the American Legation at Madrid should not be suspended, the former Minister having left the Spanish Capital.

The new Military Department of Kentucky, to the command of which Col. Robert Anderson has just been assigned, embraces so much of that State as lies within one hundred miles of the Ohio River. His headquarters for the present is Louisville.

Col. Jonathan Amory has been appointed dispatch agent at Boston, for the State Department.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending Monday last were \$380,000.

The Garibaldi Guard of New-York marched to the President's House this afternoon, and were reviewed by the President, Gen. Scott, and Secretary Seward. They afterward drew up in a line before the residence of the Sardinian Minister.

The Secretary of State to-night is again dispensing his hospitalities to various military officers, including some of the 2d and 25th New-York, 5th Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Regiments, together with sundry officers of the District Militia and Marine Corps.

Among other guests at the brilliant entertainment were the foreign Ministers and Cabinet officers.

The troops near Alexandria commenced throwing up intrenchments about one mile west of that city to command the approach from the Virginia side.

Between 300 and 300 barrels of flour were seized at the Arlington Mills, six miles from Alexandria, this morning. The flour was intended for the use of the Secession forces.

UNION MEN SEIZED BY VIRGINIA SECESSIONISTS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

A gentleman who arrived this morning from the neighborhood of Centerville, Va., 23 miles from Alexandria, reports that he was informed there were about 4,000 Secession troops in that vicinity. He also confirms the report that prominent men continued to be seized and conveyed further into Virginia, as hostages for the safety of about forty Secession soldiers now in Washington, awaiting the orders of the Government.

THE REBEL FORCES IN TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

A young Philadelphian, who was impressed into the service of the rebels at Memphis, Tenn., escaped recently, and has arrived in this city. He says there are about 3,000 troops in Memphis, and about as many more encamped on the Fair Grounds of that city, being drilled and exercised. There was also at Randolph, Tenn., about 5,000 men. At the fort there is a formidable battery of six big guns, 64-pounders, and two mortars.

At Fort Reitor, Arkansas, about six miles above Memphis, there are about 1,000 men. Opposite Fort Reitor, on the Tennessee side, is Fort Harris, where there are also about 1,000 men. At Osceola, Arkansas, which is nearly 100 miles above Memphis, there is another battery, and about 2,000 men. This makes about 15,000 men at Memphis and various points between that and the Missouri and Kentucky lines.

MORE BALTIMOREANS ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

Last night, four residents of Baltimore County, in the neighborhood of Cockeysville, named Worthington, Matthews, Scott, and another whose name is unknown, were arrested by the Federal troops, charged with being in the company that participated with Merryman in his doings, for which he was arrested. They were taken to York, Pennsylvania. They are all influential and respectable citizens.

The Western passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was fired upon about 2 o'clock this morning by the Federal picket guard, about one mile beyond the Relay House. The train was several hours behind time, and it had been rumored that the train was coming with Secession troops; hence the guard fired, and came near killing some passengers. Several balls passed through the cars.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The steamer Adelaine, from Old Point Comfort, arrived here this morning, and reports all quiet there. Most of the troops are encamped outside of the walls of Fortress Monroe and at Newport News Point.

There were no hostile indications on the part of the Virginians in that direction.

The steamer State of Georgia landed the 1st Regiment of New-York at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Col. Fay, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Butler, arrived by the boat, and proceeded to Philadelphia.

A large number of Ohio troops were reported to be at Little York, Pa., this morning, on their way to this city.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO FORT MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

Gen. Butler was reinforced yesterday by 2,000 troops.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth New-York Regiments passed through here this afternoon for Washington. A Secession flag was displayed by a lady on the line of march; a lady opposite threw out the American flag, which the officers saluted. No notice was taken of the other.

THE CASE OF CAPT. McDONALD, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

In the habeas corpus case of Capt. McDonald, Judge Treat yesterday decided the return of Gen. Harney insufficient, and sustained the demurrer. Counsel for the respondent then asked leave to amend the return, which was granted.

Col. Blair's regiment yesterday was sworn into the United States service for three years.

About 300 citizens of Southern Illinois left for the South a day or two since for the purpose of joining the Confederate Army.

The Paducah Herald, The Columbus Crescent, and The Hickman Courier, Secession papers in Western Kentucky, have suspended.

Four steamers passed Vicksburg on the 23d inst. with Confederate troops from New-Orleans for Fort Smith, Arkansas.

THE BLOCKADE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

A dispatch from Chas. A. Fuller, in The New-Orleans Picayune of the 27th, says that the Brooklyn was blockading the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Pensacola correspondent of The Mobile Advertiser states that several vessels including three from Apalachicola, had been driven from there within two or three days by the blockading fleet.

TWO NEW-YORK REGIMENTS OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The 12th Onondaga and the 13th Rochester Regiment, commanded by Col. Walrath and Quimby, left Elmira this afternoon for Washington. The Buffalo and Cayuga Regiments escorted them to the depot. An immense crowd was present to witness their departure.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

Two New-York Regiments from Elmira passed through here at 6 o'clock this evening. They came over the Northern Central Railroad, and took the cars for Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The two Maine regiments have arrived.

MOVEMENTS

HARPER'S FERRY AND GRAFTON!

Rebels Falling Back from Williamsport

NUMBERS OF THEM DESERTING.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS

PRESSING FORWARD.

CAPTURE OF GRAFTON.

Flight of the Rebels Without Firing a Gun!

TROOPS FROM WASHINGTON ORDERED TO MARCH.

CHAS. HENRICKS, Pa., Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The Secession troops have fallen back two miles from Williamsport, in the direction of Martinsburg. They have about 500 men and two small swivel guns. About 100 desertions have occurred since the Williamsport camp was established. There were three deaths there from small-pox this week.

Col. Henry's cavalry is at Falling Water.

The 6th, 21st, 2d, and 24th Pennsylvania Regiments reached here early this morning.

Maj.-Gen. Keim and Staff arrived at 11 o'clock.

Moorehead's, Lee's 1st, Lyles's, and the Scott Legion Regiments, and the Philadelphia City troops, are expected within the next 24 hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

Three regiments, the 20th, 21st, and 24th, have left here within 24 hours for Chambersburg. The 1st City Troop are under marching orders, and will probably go in the same direction.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The Ohio and Virginia troops, under command of Col. Kelly, occupied Grafton at 2:30 this afternoon. The Secessionists fled without firing a gun.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

It is understood that the Garibaldi Guard and New-York 9th Regiment will very soon be ordered to important advance movements into Virginia.

To-night two regiments of the District Volunteers were ordered to arms, with orders to make preparations for a long march.

The 71st New-York Regiment are ordered to be on arms to-night, ready for instant march.

The military preparations to-night indicate important events.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

A private dispatch to The American, dated Williamsport, May 28, says: The camp opposite this place has fallen back from the Potomac about four miles, to Falling Waters.

The church at Falling Waters has been occupied as a hospital.

Day before yesterday about 200 Virginia troops reached Little Georgetown, seven miles above Williamsport, and have encamped there, using the church as a barracks.

One of the cars in the train, which arrived this evening from Harper's Ferry, is riddled with bullets, having been fired into by fifteen Federal soldiers near Ellicott's Mills. Some ladies narrowly escaped being shot. The soldiers were ordered to stop all trains from the West, and these cars did not stop when ordered.

There are 20,000 troops at Harper's Ferry, and plenty of heavy artillery at every available point. Gen. Lee was expected there to-day.

EXCITEMENT AT WHEELING.

SUDDEN MARCH OF UNITED STATES TROOPS UPON GRAFTON.

Great excitement was occasioned in Wheeling on Monday by the sudden march, in the direction of Grafton, of the United States forces stationed at "Camp Cassella," near the former city. Hundreds of citizens upon learning the departure of the soldiers, volunteered their services to go along and help to rebuild the bridges on the Baltimore road, which the Secessionists destroyed on Sunday, between Manassas and Farmington.

The Washington Intelligencer of Tuesday has the following items in reference to the movement and its incidents:

On Sunday night about 12 o'clock the troops at Camp Cassella received orders from Col. Kelly to prepare to march. Shortly after the order was received a terrible storm burst upon the camp, and continued to increase in violence till toward morning. Such peals of thunder, vivid flashes of lightning, and sheets of rain, are seldom heard or seen. In the midst of the storm the boys were eagerly to work, and soon the bridges were repaired, and the troops were enabled to march over the city in a very quiet manner, and without making the necessary preparations, which did not take long, the men went to drilling and firing.

All night long the explosion of the Minie bullets responded to the roaring and flashing of a heavy artillery above. About daylight the men commenced marching over the city in a very quiet manner, and without making the necessary preparations, which did not take long, the men went to drilling and firing.

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